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FLOWER AND BULB

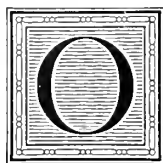
PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH



Kilgore's Superb Mixture of Giant Snapdragons

THE KILGORE SEED CO.

Order Flower Seeds Now!



ONE of the glories of Florida is the luxuriant beauty of its annual flowers, not only at that season of the year when most of the United States is covered with snow and ice and is experiencing the chill of winter, but also during the summer months. Annuals are quick growing, marvelously brilliant, inexpensive, and easy to have. There is only one precaution which must be taken by those who would enjoy their loveliness about their grounds and homes.

Precaution: *The seeds must be sown in the right season.*

December and January is much too late to sow flower seeds in Florida for the winter garden. If the starting of the garden is delayed until then, the only way to succeed is to buy plants from someone foresighted enough to plant in September or October. That is too expensive for many purses and entirely unnecessary.

For this reason we are issuing our Planting Guide for the South some months earlier than usual, in the hope of impressing upon our friends the urgent necessity of securing their seeds at once and planting them in early autumn for winter gardens. We have come to a full realization of the importance of early fall planting as a result of experience gained from more than twenty years' observation and study of growing conditions in Florida.

The flower seeds and varieties offered in this book have been carefully selected from the thousands of varieties on the market, with reference to their adaptability to the winter and summer flowering conditions of Florida. We have searched far and wide for seeds of the latest and most improved strains. Growers in England, Holland, Italy, France, and the United States send us their choicest seed, which, if planted in season and cared for as directed in the cultural directions, will give full measure of satisfaction and enjoyment.

To make certain that all seeds sent out will give satisfaction, we maintain an up-to-date seed-testing laboratory where all seeds are tested for germination. In our extensive trial-grounds, thousands of plants are grown every year to check varieties for quality and beauty and to make certain that they are adapted to Florida conditions.

We unhesitatingly recommend each and every variety offered and are confident there is no seed of better quality obtainable elsewhere. The price has been a secondary consideration in making our selection; quality is our first consideration.

THE KILGORE SEED CO.

*Eleven Stores and Mail Order Department
Serving Florida and the South*

FLORIDA STORES:

Plant City

Belle Glade

Canal Point

Sanford

Bushnell

Palmetto

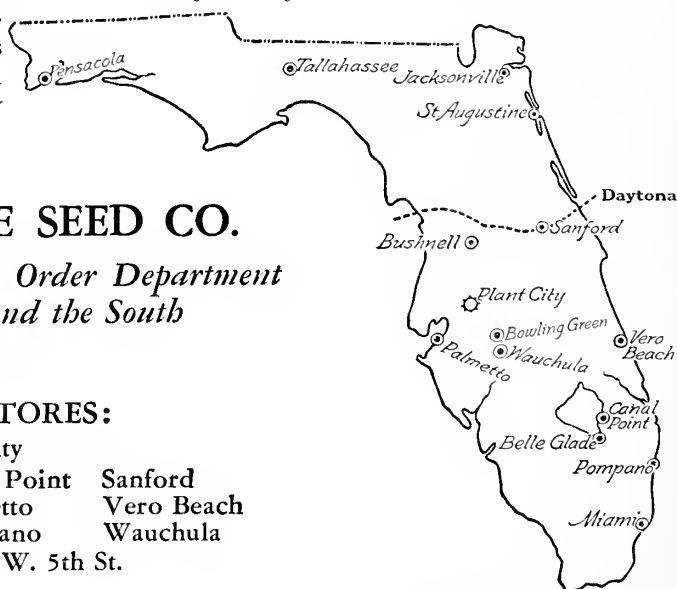
Vero Beach

Bowling Green

Pompano

Wauchula

Miami: 140 N. W. 5th St.



MAIN OFFICE AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT: PLANT CITY, FLA.

Ageratum

Plant from September to November for winter bloom, and later, until March, for spring and summer flowers.

Popularly known as the Floss Flower, it is a favorite for borders and bedding. Grows rapidly to a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet and is a free and constant bloomer. Very desirable for cutting.

KILGORE'S BLUE PERFECTION. Pkt. 10c.;
3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Kilgore's Pink Delight Aster

Alyssum

Plant from September to November for winter bloom

One of the most desirable border or edging plants, growing about 6 inches high and literally covered with tiny flowers which form a compact, snowy carpet that will last for months during the winter season.

KILGORE'S LITTLE GEM (Snow-White Carpet Plant).
Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



African Daisies (*Arctotis grandis*)

Asters

Plant from September to November for winter bloom South, and in February and March, for summer bloom North.

Popular, easily grown flowers which in the best varieties resemble chrysanthemums. Our selection comprises only the finest types and varieties suited to Florida conditions. Asters transplant readily and can be moved with safety at almost any time previous to flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of water. It requires four to five months from seed to flower.

KILGORE'S RED HEART. Deep ruby-red; large flowers; long, strong stems. Plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall; medium early; branching habit. One of the most beautiful of all Asters.

KILGORE'S BLUE BELL. Beautiful, deep azure-blue flowers; large size and full, round form; long stems. Profuse bloomer; branching habit; vigorous grower.

KILGORE'S PINK DELIGHT. Shell-pink flowers of rich, deep, delicate coloring that will delight any lover of pink shades. Hardy grower; splendid bloomer.

KILGORE'S SNOW FAIRY. Pure white; large, full, and well-rounded flowers. One of the very best in snowy white.

Each of the above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S IMPERIAL ASTER MIXTURE. A blending of many of the very best varieties and colors. Where a mixture is desired, this will give extremely satisfactory results. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

KILGORE'S ASSORTED AMERICAN BEAUTIES. Fine mixture of lovely, large, beautifully tinted varieties. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

African Daisy · *Arctotis grandis*

Plant from September to November for winter bloom

A charming flower for cutting as well as garden display. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce many branches with long-stemmed, pure white, daisy-shaped flowers having a blue center and pale lilac blue shading on the reverse of the petals. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Baby's Breath · *Gypsophila grandiflora*

Plant from September to November for winter bloom

Baby's Breath is one of the necessities in every garden where flowers are raised for cutting. It grows rapidly and produces sprays of dainty flowers in white, pink, or red, and is used extensively for mixing with other cut-flowers of heavier and denser appearance. Florists grow it in large quantities for that purpose. Frequent sowings should be made in order to provide a continuous succession of flowers as the plants rapidly come to maturity and are usually cut off close to the ground when in full bloom, in order to enjoy their airy, dainty grace.

KILGORE'S PURE WHITE.

KILGORE'S DEEP PINK.

KILGORE'S FIRE BALL. Crimson.

All varieties, pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 50c.



Double Camellia-flowered Balsam

Balsam

Double Camellia-flowered

Plant in February and March for the spring and summer garden.

A well-known old garden favorite with large, double, gorgeously colored flowers borne in the axis of the leaves, making a most attractive garden display. They are very easy to grow and transplant without difficulty. Set them 18 inches apart.

KILGORE'S DOUBLE SELECTED MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.

Blue Lace Flower

Didiscus caerulea

Plant September to November for winter and spring bloom

A delightful blue annual growing quickly from seed, producing long-stemmed, clustered heads like a magnificent pure blue Queen Anne's Lace. Very fine for bedding and especially charming when cut. This is comparatively new in gardens and has achieved wide popularity throughout the entire United States. Like the Baby's Breath, it is also grown in large quantity by florists who find it profitable as a market flower. There are no special cultural requirements.

KILGORE'S HEAVENLY BLUE.
Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; 1/4oz. 70c.

Bachelor's Button · *Centaurea cyanus*

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

The Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, is very easily grown. It can be transplanted but is better sown where it is to bloom, and thinned out to stand 12 to 18 inches apart. Do not plant the seed over 1/2 inch deep. The blue variety is the one most prized and is one of the clearest and finest blues found in the flower kingdom. Our selection of Bachelor's Buttons comprises only the double varieties which are much superior to the single types.

KILGORE'S FLORIST STRAIN BLUE. An unusual blue.

KILGORE'S ROYAL. Long stems; dark purple, double flowers.

KILGORE'S FIRE BRIGHT. Very handsome, double, rich red blooms on strong, long stems. A good bloomer.

KILGORE'S SHELL. Delightful shade of bright rose; very dainty and double.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 50c.
Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S DAINTY MIXTURE. A blend of several charming dainty types, producing a range of colors that will delight, including the famous "Cornflower blue."
Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 25c.; oz. 85c.



Border of
Kilgore's
Candytuft

Candytuft

Plant from September to November for winter bloom.

Charming clustered heads of daintily colored flowers. Nice for cutting but particularly desirable for edging walks and flower-beds. Grows 8 to 12 inches high and blooms during autumn, winter, and spring, preferring the cooler weather. It can be transplanted, but is better if sown where it is to bloom and thinned out to 6 inches apart.

KILGORE'S BORDER GROUP. A mixture of various colors and varieties, containing some of the very best types.
Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.; oz. \$1.25.

Calendula

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom.

The Calendula is one of the finest winter flowers in Florida. It is perfectly adapted to cool conditions and reaches magnificent proportions in glorious color, such as seen nowhere else in the country except under glass. It grows quickly from seed, transplants easily, and is not affected by the coldest weather which Florida can experience. Space the plants 18 to 24 inches apart and take off all buds from each stem except the center if the largest and finest flowers are desired for cutting. If a showy display is wanted in the garden, allow all the buds to develop.

KILGORE'S GOLDEN ORANGE. Dark orange, with light center. Very vigorous; grows 18 to 20 inches tall, and produces blooms 3 to 4 inches across on long stems.

KILGORE'S SULPHUR QUEEN. Very rich, clear, lemon-yellow; blooms large, very double, on strong stems.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 60c.

EXCELLENT MIXTURE. Made up of excellent sorts giving flowers in shades of orange, yellow, and lemon. Some striped varieties may also be expected. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.

Calliopsis

Plant from September to November for winter, spring, and early summer bloom.

Bushy, wiry plants with large, loose clusters of yellow and dark crimson flowers, usually with a distinct eye in the center. Requires very little care and yields such a profusion of blooms that they may be cut generously without destroying the beauty of the bed. Plant them in groups, borders, or beds.

KILGORE'S CHOICE MIXTURE. Choice varieties of the various yellow and brown shades. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 35c.

Cockscomb, Plumosa Improved

Plant from September to November for winter bloom South, and in February and March for summer bloom North.

Feathery, showy, brilliant, free-blooming annuals growing 2 to 3 feet high. Excellent for decorative beds or borders. If Cockscombs are cut and hung upside down to dry they will make splendid everlasting flowers. Plant 18 inches apart.

ASSORTED CRIMSON, YELLOW, AND ORANGE.

Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 50c.

California Poppy · Eschscholtzia

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom.

Beautiful, choice, low-growing plants with gray-green, fernlike foliage and vivid, cup-shaped flowers freely produced for many weeks. Used extensively in California for beautifying vacant lots. Sow early where they are to bloom as these Poppies cannot be transplanted.

KILGORE'S BRIGHT YELLOW.

KILGORE'S FLAMING RED.

KILGORE'S GORGEOUS MIXED.

Each of the above, pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/2oz. 35c.

New Double Clarkias

Plant from September to November for early spring bloom

These are delicately branched, floriferous plants with double, fragile-looking flowers profusely borne close to the stems. They include scarlet, purple, orange, white, salmon, and other colors. Plants reach 2 feet and should be set 1 foot apart and supported by slender stakes. Clarkias make lovely cut-flowers.

ASSORTED MIXTURE. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 50c.



Double Clarkia and Baby's Breath



Extra-large, late, single Mammoth-flowering Cosmos

Cosmos

Plant from September to November for winter bloom South, and in February and March for summer bloom South.

Extra-Early Double Crested

Plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with finely divided, bright green, fernlike foliage which makes a handsome background for lower growing plants. The blooms are large and double, or single with a crested center, entirely different from the ordinary single varieties. The seed germinates easily and quickly. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. If the season is cool, it would be better to start them in a frame where they may be protected until ready to set out. They may be transplanted easily at any time. Light soil and bright sun are their only special requirements.

KILGORE'S BLISS. Very showy and beautiful; large, deep crimson flowers and 50 to 60 per cent double and crested. Early.

KILGORE'S PEACH BLOSSOM. A beautiful color resembling the peach blossom in shade.

KILGORE'S PURITY. Large, snowy white flowers, mostly double and crested.

Each of the preceding, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S MINGLE BLEND. Choice varieties. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.

Extra-Early Single Cosmos

Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.

Extra-Large Late Single Mammoth-flowering

This variety bears long-stemmed, crimson, pink, and white flowers, unsurpassed for decorative and cutting purposes. Much finer than the small-flowered, early varieties, with blooms of heavy substance which keep indefinitely when cut. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

KLONDYKE. Late-flowering; golden orange. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.

Carnation

Plant from September to November for winter and late bloom

We offer the New Improved Giant Chabaud strain, very superior to any other outdoor type heretofore offered. These Carnations bloom about five months from sowing the seed. Each plant produces from ten to twenty stalks of huge, intensely fragrant flowers. Allow plenty of space, at least 10 to 12 inches, for each plant.

KILGORE'S NAOMI. One of the finest deep shades of beautiful crimson. Strong grower; long stems; fine bloomer; practically all double flowers.

KILGORE'S MILDRED. Most exquisite shade of rose-pink. Produces numberless long stems; excellent bloomer; large, double flowers. Very charming.

KILGORE'S LOIS. Pure white. Flowers very double, beautiful snowy white; long stems.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

KILGORE'S CHARM MIXTURE. A very well-balanced mixture of the best and most desirable varieties, giving a wide range of colors that will delight everyone. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Cynoglossum

Chinese Forget-me-not

Plant from September to November for winter and later bloom

A bushy, somewhat weedy-looking plant 18 to 20 inches high, covered over a long period with sprays of exquisitely lovely sky-blue flowers. Makes a splendid mass of bloom and highly desirable for cutting.

KILGORE'S SELECT. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-me-not)

Dahlias

Plant every month in the year

The enthusiasm of amateur gardeners has been so aroused by success in growing Dahlias from seed that in many towns and cities contests are held and prizes offered for the best Dahlia blooms so produced. In Florida, Dahlias can be sown at almost any time. The seeds sprout quickly, and the plants are sturdy and hardy if protected from the cold snaps which occasionally occur. If severe weather is expected, they should be covered by baskets or hampers, or stakes driven around each plant and covered by a burlap or woven bag. Growing Dahlias from seed is unusually interesting and always has the possibility of securing a rare flower. Some of the varieties grown from our seed would probably cost \$1 to \$10 each if purchased as named varieties.

LOS ANGELES PRIZE SELECTED. We call particular attention to this marvelous strain of Dahlia seed which is obtained from a special collection of the best named California varieties, and may be expected to produce a large number of astonishingly beautiful flowers. Pkt. 50c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

ORCHID-FLOWERING OR STARFISH. This variety produces single flowers with curiously curved, curled, and twisted petals. It comes particularly true from seed and is very striking. Pkt. 50c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.20.

ASSORTED DOUBLE. Seed saved from the finest, large, double flowers. Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

SINGLE DWARF GIANT. These are large, single flowers on dwarf plants reaching to 3 feet in height. Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

MIGNON. Low bedding plants 18 to 24 inches high, remarkably bushy and free-flowering, covered with 3 to 4-inch single flowers of brilliant scarlet, crimson, orange, and yellow shades continuously for many weeks. Lovely alike for garden decoration and cutting. This Dahlia has become the favorite of many garden enthusiasts. Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.



Mignon Dahlias

Dianthus · Chinese Pinks

Plant from September to November for winter and later bloom.

The Dianthus, or China Pinks, are extremely popular because of their varied and lovely rich coloring. They are extremely hardy and have few equals in profusion of beautiful bloom. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall and are fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Our seed contains unusually fine double strains and rich colors. Pinks are very desirable for parks, driveways, and general beautification, and will stay in blossom for many months.

Dianthus will grow in Florida the greater part of the year, but is especially good throughout the fall, winter, and spring. Seed should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. Plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart and can be transplanted with good results.

KILGORE'S FIRE BLAZE. Deepest blazing scarlet; very beautiful and showy.

KILGORE'S SNOW BANK. Pure white. Double.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S MEDAL MIXTURE. A very rich mixture of outstanding varieties and a great combination of finest shades and colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



Dianthus

Daisy

Plant from September to November for winter and later bloom.

These are marvelous cutting flowers, fine for borders, bedding, pots, and window-boxes. The seed should be soaked twelve hours before planting and covered 1 inch deep. September, October and November are the best months to sow. It requires, possibly, six months to bring the plants into bloom, but they are perennial and carry over from one year to the next. They are easy to transplant. Set them 12 to 15 inches apart. Plants are 2 to 3 feet tall and like a reasonable amount of moisture and fertility, but are not fussy about where they grow.

KILGORE'S ALASKA SHASTA. We believe this to be the finest type of Daisy in existence. It grows 2 to 3 feet tall and produces a profusion of large, white, yellow-centered flowers. Larger, clearer in color, and an even more profuse and persistent bloomer than the original Shasta Daisy. Extremely good for garden decoration and valuable for cut-flowers. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the finest and most popular perennial plants, providing large, white blooms with yellow centers, and long, straight stems, which make the flowers especially fine for cutting. It is very hardy and withstands both neglect and abuse, although it is responsive to proper care and improves both in quality and quantity under good cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.

African Golden Daisy

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca hybrida

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

The African Golden Daisy grows to a height of 12 to 15 inches, with a spread about as great, and bears long-stemmed, daisy-like flowers. Their colors cover a wide range in white, yellow, orange, and salmon shades. The inner surface of the ray-florets surrounding the dark disc in the center has a glossy, varnished sheen that makes them very attractive and in full sunshine they are particularly brilliant. They are excellent plants for bedding or for cut-flowers. For most satisfactory results they should be planted in dry, sunny locations.

FINEST HYBRIDS, ASSORTED. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 50c.

Forget-Me-Not · Myosotis

Plant from September to November for winter and later bloom

Among old-fashioned flowers there is none more favored or more highly esteemed than the Forget-Me-Not. They are very effective in beds, borders, or edges. The plants cover the ground well and make good green masses. The dainty, five-petaled flowers are blue with yellow centers. Sown in autumn and brought through the winter in good condition, they bloom the following season.

KILGORE'S ALPESTRIS, BLUE. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.



Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

Four o'Clocks

Plant from September to November for spring and summer flowering

Jolly, bushy plants of vigorous and rapid growth, desirable for hedges, driveways, and along fences. Plants are 2 to 4 feet high, completely covered with small, funnel-like flowers of brilliant colors which open at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and close before noon the next day. The seed is large and rarely fails to germinate. Plant ½ inch deep. Thin the plants 18 to 24 inches apart, or transplant them at any time before they come into bloom.

KILGORE'S CRIMSON. Handsome tone of red.

KILGORE'S ROSE-LILAC. Soft rose-lilac.

KILGORE'S MASS. A blend of several of the best types.

Each of above, pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c. Collections may be made up of different varieties

Gaillardia · Blanket Flower

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom in South and spring and summer bloom North

These are brilliant, wheel-like flowers of gorgeous yellow, orange, and dark crimson hues. The stems are long, stiff, and very desirable for cutting. Sow ½ inch deep and thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart. Give them sandy soil, moist but thoroughly well drained, for most satisfactory results. They require a location exposed to full sunlight as they are sun-loving flowers.

KILGORE'S RED BLANKET. Beautiful, large, double, red flowers produced on good stems. Very showy.

KILGORE'S YELLOW HAMMER. Large, bright sulphur-yellow, double flowers on long stems.

KILGORE'S SILVER MOON. The very large, pretty, double flowers are practically white or silver-gray.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.

KILGORE'S COSMOPOLITAN MIXTURE. This blend includes the most outstanding types in both coloring and size of flowers. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c.

GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA. This is a double annual which blooms quickly from seed and an item we are delighted to recommend without qualification. It produces long-stemmed, double flowers with tubular petals tipped with star-like, scarlet, gold and orange rays. No flower is more attractive and appropriate for cutting and bedding than this beautiful, easily grown variety. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 35c.

Helianthus · Ornamental Sunflower

Plant from February to June for summer flowers

Grows 4 to 7 feet tall and is very showy. The immense, brilliant flowers resemble a chrysanthemum. It is easily grown and is especially suited to muck land or low soil with plenty of moisture. A fine background for lower plantings, as a fence-border, or grown in clumps. Sow seed thinly, cover ¼ inch deep, and thin out to 2 feet apart.

SUNSHINE MIXTURE. Best large types and various colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 35c.



Gaillardia Lorenziana

The Helichrysum with its array of charming variegated colors, is very beautiful



Kilgore's Double Godetia

Double Hollyhocks

Plant in October and November

Popular, tall garden flowers growing 5 to 7 feet high, with blooms along the stalk which look especially well as backgrounds next to buildings and fences. They are biennials blooming in the spring of the second year after sowing of seed. Perfectly hardy. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and transplant 18 inches or more apart.

KILGORE'S SNOWBALL. Very beautiful with its long spikes of snow-white flowers.

KILGORE'S ROSE. Deep shade of rose. Profuse bloomer.

KILGORE'S SCARLET. Fiery red. Free bloomer and wonderfully attractive.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

KILGORE'S CHOICE MIXTURE. Composed of choice varieties, all good colors, that will beautify any garden or yard. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Lobelia

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

Dense, compact plants literally covered with dark blue, light-centered flowers. Remarkably showy for edging and makes a brilliant effect when used as a border to beds of lighter colored flowers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Dark blue; extra dwarf. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Lobelia,
Emperor
William

Godetia

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom.

Delicate, branching, dwarf, annual plants blooming quickly from seed, producing double, gladiolus-like flowers along the branches in great profusion. Excellent for both bedding and cutting and does well in dry, sunny places.

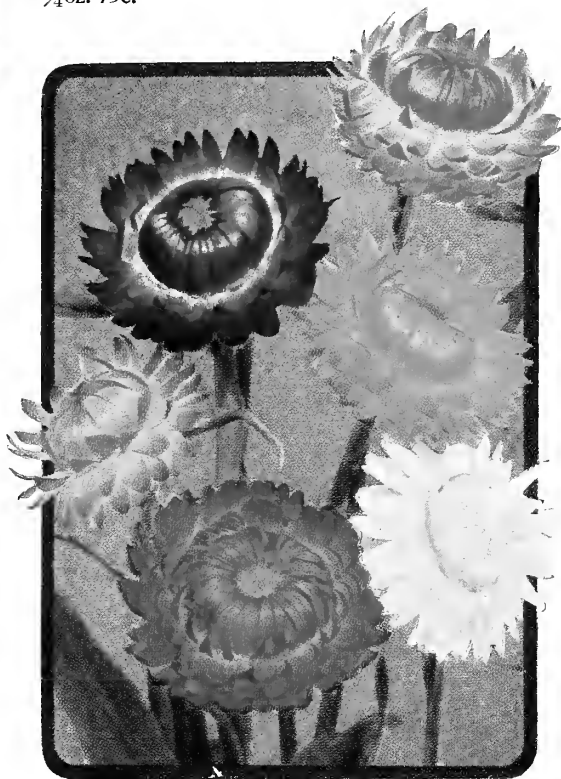
KILGORE'S TALL DOUBLE GRANDIFLORA, ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Heliotrope

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom.

The delicious "Cherry Pie" of old-time gardens, with exquisite fragrance and lovely lavender-blue flowers. The small flowers come in big, flat clusters, and the varieties we offer are usually twice as large as the older sorts. This is a perennial which should live over winter in southern Florida. It is easily raised and blooms a few months after sowing the seed.

LEMOINE'S GIANT MIXED. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.



Helichrysum

Helichrysum · Strawflower

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

Large, showy flowers of straw-like texture which retain their brilliant colors when dry, making them useful for decorative purposes in winter when they will keep indefinitely. The plants should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out 1 foot apart. When drying for preservation, cut with long stems and hang them in the shade, with their heads down, so that the stems will dry straight. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

KILGORE'S MANY COLORS. A mixture containing fiery red, canary, silver, rose, salmon, and blue. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



Lavatera



Lupines

Giant Larkspur

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom.

This is the annual form of the always-popular Delphinium, and blooms quickly from autumn-sown seed. The range of color is much more extensive than in the perennial type, producing some spikes a foot or more long, like enormous hyacinths, in all shades of blue, pink, red, and white. The seed should be sown about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and the seedlings thinned to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart. Larkspurs bloom about 60 to 70 days from the time of sowing seed. They like plenty of fertilizer, full sun, and an abundance of water.

KILGORE'S TRUE BLUE. The charming large flowers, set close together, form a huge, solid spike.

KILGORE'S ROYAL PURPLE. A very rich bright purple variety with massive spikes borne in profusion. Commands much admiration.

KILGORE'S PINK MARVEL. A clear, delicate, rich shade of pink that will blend most harmoniously with various other colors.

KILGORE'S SNOWFLAKE. Lovely, pure white, massive blossoms.

Each of the above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. A mixture of tall-growing sorts containing all of the most exquisite harmonizing colors. For bedding or bordering and for cut-flowers as well. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.



Giant Larkspur

Lavatera

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

A jolly little annual of the hollyhock family, producing large, funnel-shaped flowers with ruffled edges, in shades of white, pink, and light crimson. If sown in autumn they come quickly into bloom and make a fine mass of showy flowers somewhat like dwarf hollyhocks.

KILGORE'S MIXED NAMED VARIETIES. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Lupines · Lupinus

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

This is the annual form of the noble perennials so much used nowadays for cut-flowers. Plants make decorative, palm-like foliage and stems covered with bristly hairs. Flowers are pea-shaped, borne in spires of varying length, usually over 1 foot. They include a wide range of color, embracing blue in many shades, pink, white, and yellowish tones. They are exceptionally desirable for cutting and bedding. Sow the seeds early where they are to flower and thin the plants to 12 inches apart as they do not bear transplanting well. They like full sun, but will flourish in partial shade. Their one requirement is abundance of water during the blooming season.

ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Mignonette · Reseda

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

A famous, old-time, sweet-scented garden flower valuable for mixing with brighter scentless blooms. It makes long spikes of small, fuzzy, greenish flowers tinged with brick-red and yellow and continues in bloom over a long season. Sow the seed as early as possible where the plants are to bloom, as Mignonette cannot be transplanted with any great degree of success. It will endure partial shade and considerable dryness, although it likes plenty of water at blooming-time.

GRANDIFLORA IMPROVED. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



French Marigold

Plant in February and March for summer flowering

KILGORE'S LEGION OF HONOR (LITTLE BROWNIE).

Short, compact plants covered with rather small, brilliant yellow and brown flowers which are excellent for edging and cutting. They grow quickly from seed in hot, moist places and are one of the easiest annuals to have. Especially desirable for edging. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 35c.

Double Marigold

Plant from September to November for winter flowers and later, in February and March, for summer bloom.

These tall, aromatic plants, with fernlike foliage, produce gigantic, double, frilled flowers of much greater size and substance than the old-fashioned types. They make a splendid garden show and are magnificent when cut. Plant the seed ¼ inch deep and thin or transplant the seedlings 1 to 2 feet apart. Marigolds will stand much neglect but will be larger and handsomer for liberal treatment.

KILGORE'S LEMON QUEEN. Huge, double, clear light yellow flowers on tall, branching plants.

KILGORE'S PRINCE OF GOLD. The giant flowers are solid and enduring, and the plants very strong and floriferous.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.

KILGORE'S LEMANGE. A well-balanced mixture of the two colors, lemon and orange. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c.

Morning-Glory

Plant from March until June

A rapid-growing vine which will quickly cover lattice-work, trellises, and unsightly fences. It makes good porch shade with fine, large, heart-shaped leaves, and covers itself with large salver-shaped flowers of many lovely colors. Our selection includes only the finest large-flowering varieties. They thrive in warm weather and bloom continually when once established, the flowers opening early in the morning and closing before noon. Plant thinly, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 4 inches apart.

KILGORE'S HEAVENLY. Finest blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.

KILGORE'S JAPANESE. Huge flowers in gorgeous colors that range through rich shades of purple, crimson, red, pink, and white. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c.

Nigella • Love-in-a-Mist

Plant from September to November for winter and spring flowers

Pretty, double, starlike flowers nestled among feathery foliage. Quick and easy to grow and blooms a long time. The flowers are followed by curious and beautiful seed-pods. Blue and White, mixed, pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c.

Nasturtiums

Plant from September to November for winter and spring flowers

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE. Our mixture is a blending of countless exquisite varieties. The plants bloom for many weeks, with immense flowers in a multitude of rich, brilliant, and beautifully varied colors. Nasturtiums are the most popular annual flowers grown in Florida, and are always sure to grow and make a splendid display. They succeed equally well on all kinds of soil from sand-bed to muck. Plant them in drills about 1 inch deep, and thin to several inches apart in the row. Nasturtiums do not transplant as easily as some other plants. They like lots of water and sunshine. Pick the flowers freely to encourage more bloom.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, DWARF. Very fine for borders, edgings, and masses in beds. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.90.

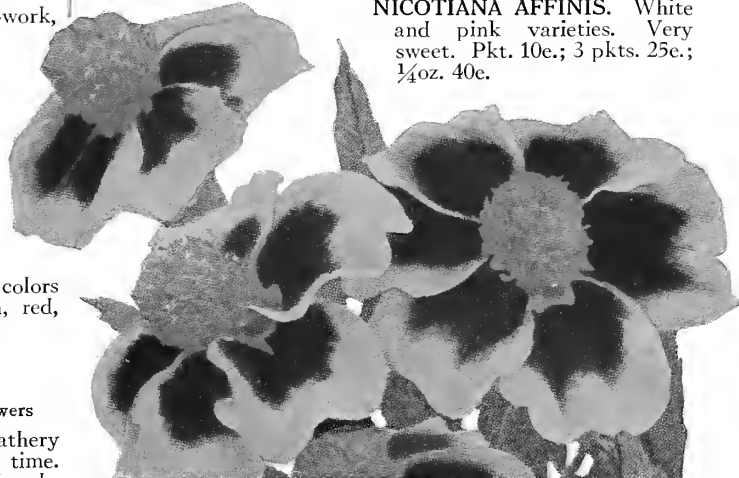
KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, TALL. Rapid-growing, moderately tall vines which should be given some support to clamber over. Prolific and produce many flowers for cutting. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.90.

Nicotiana • Star of Bethlehem; Sweet Tobacco

Plant from September to November for winter and spring flowers

Handsome, erect plants 2 to 4 feet high, with broad, downy leaves and horizontal clusters of tubular flowers with faces like five-pointed stars. Open in the evening and very fragrant. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart.

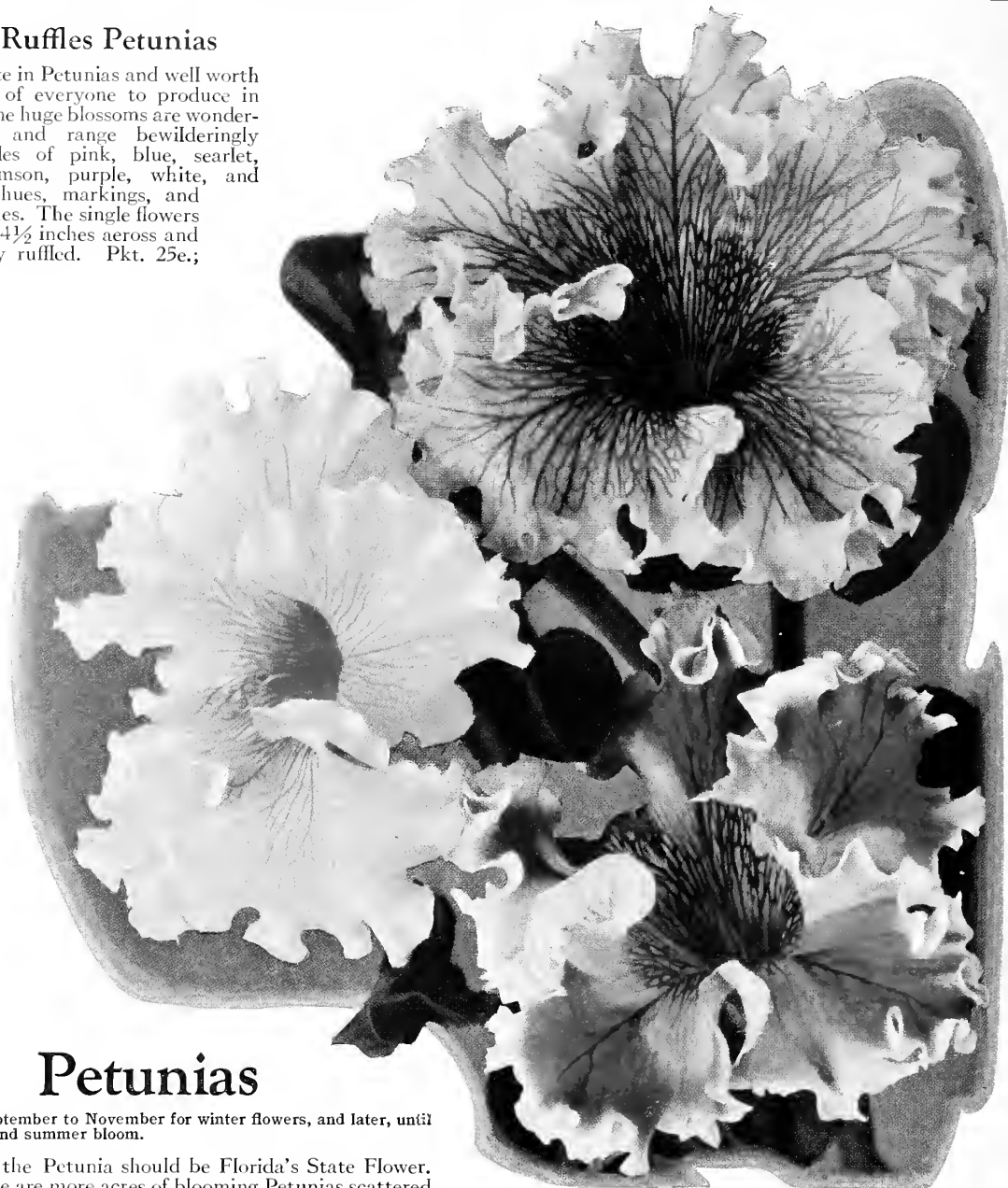
NICOTIANA AFFINIS. White and pink varieties. Very sweet. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 40c.



French Marigolds, Legion of Honor

Fluffy Ruffles Petunias

The ultimate in Petunias and well worth the ambition of everyone to produce in perfection. The huge blossoms are wonderfully ruffled and range bewilderingly through shades of pink, blue, scarlet, lavender, crimson, purple, white, and intermediate hues, markings, and curious blotches. The single flowers measure 3 to 4½ inches across and are gorgeously ruffled. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.



Petunias

Plant from September to November for winter flowers, and later, until June, for spring and summer bloom.

Rightfully, the Petunia should be Florida's State Flower. Each year there are more acres of blooming Petunias scattered across the Flowery State. Soon Florida's Petunias will outrival the poppies of California which gild her roadsides and vacant lands. Every winter when the northern people visit Florida's various playgrounds, they are amazed and delighted with the gorgeous display of Petunias. We receive hundreds of letters testifying to their enthusiasm and many orders from northern points for our seed. In many states, Petunias are grown only in hothouses and under glass, while in Florida they grow and bloom defiantly practically all the year. They are the outstanding favorites and used extensively for bedding, bordering, and roadside beautification. Knowing Florida as we do, we have taken pride in securing the very finest varieties and colors of Petunias to offer to our customers, so that they may have the satisfaction of knowing in advance that the varieties they get from us will meet Florida conditions in every respect. Neither extreme heat nor cold affects them, and they can be planted at almost any time. The very small seeds should be sown in boxes and transplanted, when the seedlings are well grown, to the bed or border, 6 inches apart.

Petunias are in no wise particular as to soil, but do best on moderately rich, well-drained, though moist soil. Since they grow and bloom over long periods, they require lasting fertilizers for best results. For use on Petunia beds when they are made up, there is no better fertilizer than our raw ground bonemeal.

ROSY MORN. Dwarf, compact, constantly blooming plants with small, brilliant light pink flowers with white center. One of the finest types, especially desirable for growing in pots, urns and boxes.

KILGORE'S PURPLE PRINCESS. Strong plants with rich purple, white-starred flowers.

KILGORE'S VIOLET COUNTESS. Deep, velvety, almost blackish violet. Very lovely.

KILGORE'S VELVET RED. Velvety blood-red. Very beautiful and showy.

KILGORE'S SUPERB MIXTURE. A well-selected blend of the finest types and deepest, richest colors.

Each of the above (except Fluffy Ruffles), pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.75

Giant Pansies

Plant from September to November for winter and spring flowers

Our Pansy seed is the very finest French-grown stock and produces giant flowers of rich colors. The plants will thrive in pots and window-boxes as well as in the open ground. They make charming cut-flowers, and nothing is more beautiful for massing and edging in the garden. The seeds should be sown in a shallow box and the seedlings transplanted, when they have several leaves, to rich, light soil, and be given some shade and plenty of water. They grow best in the cool months and require from five to six months to bloom, continuing in flower thereafter. In growing Pansies, seeds should not be allowed to form if it is desired to keep the plants in bloom over a long season. Seed-production soon weakens the plants and they die out. As soon as the flowers begin to fade, they should be cut off, and to make certain that none are missed, it is best to go over the Pansy-bed daily.

KILGORE'S GIANT BLUE. A very pleasing blue shade with a large, dark blotch in the center.

KILGORE'S BLACK GIANT. Dark purple with coal-black sheen—a marvelous silky color.

KILGORE'S GIANT MAHOGANY. Remarkable combination of reddish brown and gold.

Each of the above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 1/4oz. 75c.

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. A combination of ruffled, frilled, waved, crinkle-edged, veined, splotted, and large-petaled varieties in an endless array of colors that will delight any lover of this charming flower. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 60c.



Kilgore's Giant Blue Pansy

Phlox Drummondii

Plant from September to November for winter bloom South and for spring and early summer flowers North.

Annual Phlox flourishes in all its glory throughout Florida, growing and blooming practically the year around in sheets of brilliant color. The seed may be planted at any time, about 1/4 inch deep, and the seedlings transplanted or thinned to 6 inches apart. Phlox does best in sunny places and in a soil which is not too rich. It is excellent for planting in barren, unsightly places and makes a long-lasting cut-flower. The plants grow 16 to 18 inches high, producing long-stemmed clusters of flowers that flaunt every color of the rainbow except pure yellow and orange.

KILGORE'S BLUE STRIPED. A very odd combination.

KILGORE'S ROSE BEAUTY. Pretty rose-pink flower with dark eye.

KILGORE'S PINK STAR. Lovely shade of pink with gold star in the center.

KILGORE'S RED BRILLIANCE. Gorgeous, dark blood-red.

KILGORE'S WHITE SWAN. Pure white, with pink eye.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.85

KILGORE'S PENINSULAR MIXTURE. Comprises many of the finest varieties in outstanding shades of the most brilliant color. Nothing you can plant will give a longer period of showy, cheerful color. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.65; 1/4lb. \$5.

Poppy

Tall Carnation-Flowered

Plant from September to November for early spring bloom

Strong-growing plants 2 to 3 feet high, with decorative gray-green foliage and giant, fringed, very double flowers which are extremely desirable for bedding and make stately masses of rich shell-pink, rose-pink, heliotrope, and red. Sow the seed thinly upon the surface of the ground, and do not cover it. Thin the seedlings 6 inches apart. Poppies cannot be transplanted.

FRINGED PETALS MIXED. Brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.



Phlox Drummondii



Single Portulacas

Shirley Poppies

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring bloom

Very graceful, slender stems 2 to 3 feet high. The delicately colored flowers have the texture of finest silk, with crumplings and wrinklings of the most interesting character. Flowers vary from pure white and delicate pink to crimson; many are gorgeously striped and edged. If not allowed to go to seed, they will bloom for a very long period. Sow the seed thinly and do not cover. Thin the plants 6 inches apart. Poppies cannot be transplanted.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXTURE. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 35c.

Portulaca · Sun Plant

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom South, and in February and March for summer bloom North.

A creeping, mossy plant about 6 inches high which thrives in sunny locations. Produces large, very brilliant flowers which open only in full sunshine. It is excellent for massing, edging, rockwork, and sowing broadcast in the open ground. The seed is very fine; sow it thinly and do not cover. May be thinned or transplanted 6 inches apart.

FINEST SINGLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. \$1.25.

Salvia

Scarlet and Blue Sage

Plant from March to June for spring and summer flowers

The Scarlet Sage is one of the showiest and most easily grown plants for low hedges, bedding, bordering, and cutting. Plants grow vigorously in a warm, sunny location with plenty of water, and remain in bloom for many weeks. It is frequently used for around porches and along fences. The seed is slow in germinating. Should be sown in a seed-box and transplanted to 8 inches apart when about 6 inches high.

KILGORE'S FIRE. Plants 2 1/2 feet tall, covered with beautiful, dazzling red flowers.

KILGORE'S NEW BLUE. The plants grow 2 feet tall with long spikes of beautiful bright blue flowers.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.

SPLENDENS. This is the true, old-fashioned Scarlet Sage, growing 2 to 4 feet high, with spikes 1 to 1 1/2 feet long. Brilliant blazing scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.

Salpiglossis · Painted Tongue

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

For growing under Florida conditions throughout the state, Salpiglossis is one of the most satisfactory annual flowers. They are closely related to the petunias but in growth-habit they are much more erect, and the flowers come in a much wider range of color, being produced in almost every conceivable shade. Some are beautifully blotched, veined, marked, and overlaid with yellow and gold.

FINEST VEINED VARIETIES, MIXED. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 75c.

Statice · Sea Lavender

Plant from September to November for winter and later bloom

Slender, wiry, bushy plants, bearing masses of misty everlasting flowers in delicate shades of lavender, rose, blue, and white. Valued for drying and makes an excellent everlasting flower for winter bouquets. Plants grow 2 1/2 feet high.

ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.

Sweet William · Dianthus Barbatus

Plant from September to March

One of the most beautiful of the Dianthus family, of superior color and size, growing 15 to 18 inches high. Very desirable for cutting and bedding.

KILGORE'S SCARLET CROSS. Double scarlet flowers.

KILGORE'S COPPER KING. Pleasing shade of copper.

KILGORE'S PINK DELIGHT. An exquisite shade of pink.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35 cts.; 1/4oz. 50c.

KILGORE'S BUTTERFLY MIXTURE. The finest types and richest colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.



Salpiglossis

Scabiosa

Mourning Bride

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring flowers

The flowers of Scabiosa are borne on long, slender, graceful stems and are exquisitely scented. The colors are rich and varied—pure white, pink, yellow, blue, purple, red and variegated shades. As cut-flowers they are unsurpassed and they will last a week or more if cut before they have entirely opened. When grown for garden decoration it is best to stake them to keep them upright and to keep the seed-heads removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade, thus prolonging the blooming season. Handled in this way, they will remain in flower for a long time. Plants should be set out 1 foot apart in any good garden soil.

KILGORE'S PEACH-PINK. Large; flesh-colored or peachy pink.

KILGORE'S SNOW PEAK. Pure snowy white. Fine with other shades.

KILGORE'S ROSEMARY. Fine rose-pink of deep, interesting shade.

KILGORE'S SKY-BLUE. Delicate lavender-blue.

KILGORE'S BLACK PRINCE. Dark velvety crimson-purple, shaded black.

KILGORE'S TORCH. Fine, piercing shade of rose-red. Very showy.

Each of above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 50c.

KILGORE'S SUNRISE MIXTURE. Contains a well-balanced proportion of the finest colors. Extremely effective for all uses. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 1/4oz. 40c.



Scabiosa

Early Giant Stocks

Gillyflowers

Plant from September to November for winter and early spring flowers

Stocks are bushy, well-branched plants with tall stems covered with long gray leaves and bearing terminal clusters of deliciously scented flowers in a great variety of colors. Among our varieties are white, blood-red, violet-blue, pink, and lavender shades, while our combination mixture includes several more. For best results they should be planted in good soil well fertilized and well watered. Seed is best sown in seed-boxes, but the plants must be transplanted when quite small, either to small pots or to open ground, being very careful to lift them with plenty of soil about the roots. The root system must not be disturbed else the plants will be severely set back and may not recover from the shock. Set the plants 12 to 15 inches apart to keep them in good growing condition at all times. Stunted plants do not often recover, even if given good attention, and are never satisfactory. When well grown, Stocks are unsurpassed among winter-flowering annuals.

KILGORE'S TURK. Magnificent deep blood-red.

KILGORE'S SNOW SHEET. Massive snowy white spikes.

KILGORE'S OCEAN BLUE. Deep, dark violet-blue.

KILGORE'S PINK-BLUSH. Very charming shade of apple-blossom-pink.

KILGORE'S LAVENDER GEM. Most attractive lavender shade. Very much in demand.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 90c.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S COMBINATION. Includes a great variety of colors of the best tall-growing types. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 1/4oz. 90c.



Stocks



Giant Snapdragons (Antirrhinum)

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

For many years the Snapdragon has been one of the most popular garden flowers, and within the past decade florists have taken to growing it in greenhouses, where they obtain magnificent spikes, but do not get nearly such brilliant colors nor such lasting quality as may be obtained by the amateur in the home garden. However, the florists have produced magnificent new strains of Snapdragons with longer and fuller spikes than the old garden varieties, and we have found in our trial-gardens that these modern florists' varieties succeed even better in Florida gardens than when pampered in greenhouses.

The Snapdragons which we offer produce massive spikes 3 to 4 feet high, with close-set, large, velvety flowers which last for many days when cut. The seeds are small and slow to germinate. They should be planted in a shallow box of rich soil, and, when 4 inches high, may be transplanted in rich, moist soil 1 foot apart. As soon as the plants reach 8 inches in height they should be tied to light stakes until the side branches are well developed. Frequent cultivation and applications of fertilizer will produce spikes of astonishing vigor and blooms of marvelous size.

KILGORE'S CANARY BIRD. A beautiful bright canary-yellow.

KILGORE'S VELVET. This is a very delightful rich shade of velvety crimson.

KILGORE'S BRONZE. Very rich bronzy copper color.

KILGORE'S GARNET. Handsome shade of deep garnet or reddish purple.

KILGORE'S ROSE-PINK. Splendid shade of deep rose-pink.

KILGORE'S ICICLE. A charming snowflake-white.

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. This is a blend of the finest outstanding Giant types.

Each of the above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; 1/4oz. 40c.; 1/4oz. 75c.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Early Spencer Sweet Peas

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

If you have enjoyed a splendid display of Sweet Peas in your neighbor's yard, or have been thrilled at the sight of a gorgeous trellis of Sweet Peas in your travels through the state, there is little doubt that you have seen the results of sowing Kilgore's Early Spencer Sweet Peas. We sell hundreds of pounds of seed each autumn through our stores and mail-order department, to all sections of the state of Florida. Literally, there is no end to the varieties of Sweet Peas, and we have, therefore, concentrated

our efforts upon obtaining six of the most desirable colors—blue, pink, salmon, lavender, red, and white—so that those who enjoy flowers of uniform shades may be sure of getting exactly what they want. Nevertheless, we believe that most people prefer mixed Sweet Peas because of the larger variety, and we have taken great pains in preparing a splendid mixture.

Soak the seed for ten to twelve hours before planting, and sow an inch deep on a ridge of very fertile soil with a ditch on each side for watering. Keep the ground cultivated and watered at all times, and when the plants are up, apply a small amount of fertilizer worked into the soil every two weeks. The best fertilizer for this purpose is Agrico. Do not allow the flowers to make seed; keep them cut off every day.

KILGORE'S BLUE. One of the finest deep blue shades.

KILGORE'S FLESH. Wonderfully blazing shade of pink.

KILGORE'S FLAMINGO. Conspicuously beautiful shade of salmon-orange.

KILGORE'S MONARCH. Clear, lustrous lavender.

KILGORE'S DAZZLER. Brilliant, blazing scarlet.

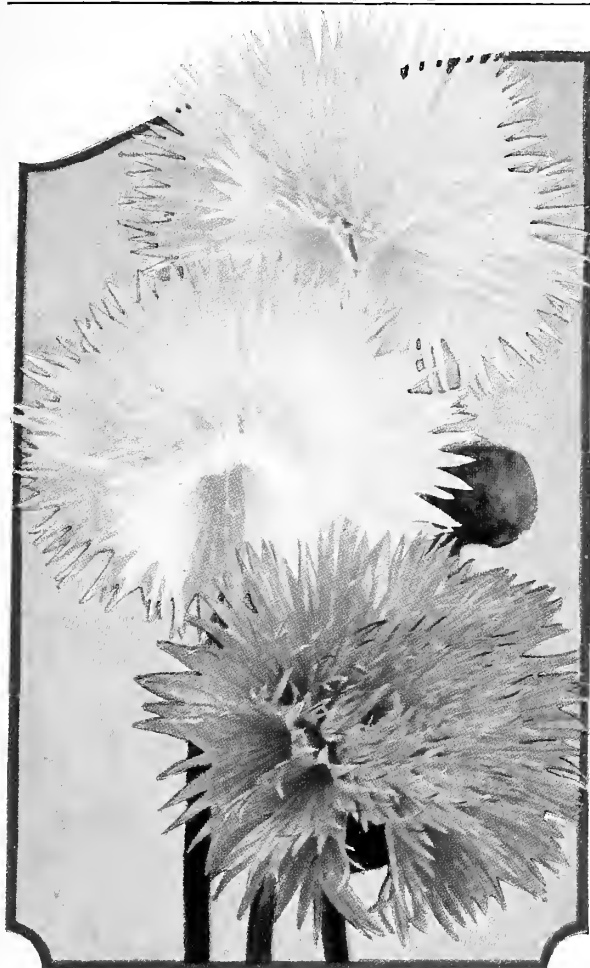
KILGORE'S ERMINE. Large; waved; pure white.

Each of above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; oz. 80c.; 1/4lb. \$3; lb. \$10

Collections may be made up of different varieties

KILGORE'S RAINBOW SWEET PEA MIXTURE. An unexcelled assortment that will give delightful and pleasing results in all popular shades. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; oz. 65c.; 1/4lb. \$2; lb. \$7.





Sweet Sultans

Sweet Sultan · *Centaurea imperialis*

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

Those who know flowers best most appreciate the attractiveness of the Sweet Sultan. Our variety produces a long-stemmed, fringed flower of graceful form and delicate, delightful fragrance. Excellent for cutting as it lasts for several days in water.

KILGORE'S ASSORTED GIANT. Choice selections of red, rose, lavender, and white. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.

Vinca or Periwinkle

Plant almost every month South, and in February and March North

A very pretty ornamental plant with dark foliage and dainty, bright flowers growing 1 to 1½ feet high, and used for bedding, edging, and massing. Flowers keep well when cut. Sow where the plants are to bloom or in boxes, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

KILGORE'S PINK AND WHITE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 65c.

Chinese Woolflower

Plant from September to November for winter and spring bloom

A new variety of feathered Celosia with large, globular flower-heads resembling balls of wool. Grows 3 feet high and is very effective in masses and in the center of beds. Plant a foot apart.

CRIMSON. Pkt. 20c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; ¼oz. 60c.

ASSORTED CRIMSON, PINK, AND YELLOW. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 50c.



Verbenas

Verbena

Kilgore's Improved Colossal Verbenas

Plant almost every month in the year, through fall, winter, and spring

Verbenas are trailing, graceful plants with handsome foliage which cover themselves with large heads of brilliant flowers in a great variety of colors. The Improved Colossal types are much brighter and larger than the old Verbenas which grew in grandmother's garden, and you will never appreciate the beauty of Verbenas until you have grown this remarkable new strain. Sow the seed in boxes or where they are to flower, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

KILGORE'S VIVID RED. The most dependable scarlet for spectacular beauty.

KILGORE'S IMMACULATE WHITE. Immense clusters of pure white flowers.

KILGORE'S BLUE BLUEBIRD. Magnificent heads of large, bluebird-colored flowers with white eye.

KILGORE'S ROSE. A beautiful and delicate shade of rose-pink.

Each of the above, pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; ¼oz. 75c.
Collections may be made of these different varieties

KILGORE'S MASTER MIXTURE. In this mixture are found the most magnificent, colossal types, producing large, individual flowers an inch across in the most attractive colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; ¼oz. 65c.

Sunburst Double Giant is the most charming Zinnia. In straight or assorted colors



Zinnia, Kilgore's Sunburst Double Giant Dahlia-flowered

Plant in March for spring and summer flowers, and later, until September, for winter bloom

The Zinnia, one of the easiest and most gorgeous flowers, thrives in all its glory in Florida, and our new Dahlia-flowered race is by far the most marvelous Zinnia ever produced. The enormous flowers are heavy, fully double, with broad, undulating rays in magnificent solid colors and delicate tints of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson-maroon, ivory, terra-cotta, raspberry, scarlet, yellow, and purple. When well grown, the flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, rivaling dahlias in beauty and in perfectness. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and ought to be set at least 8 to 12 inches apart. The seed should be sown where it is to bloom and the plants thinned and transplanted. They can be moved at any time with perfect safety. They like rich soil, plenty of water, especially in blooming-time, which lasts many weeks. We know of no other flower that will give such a magnificent, stately display of color over so long a period or furnish so many lovely blooms as these magnificent Sunburst Double Giant Dahlia-flowered Zinnias.

KILGORE'S CRIMSON GIANT. One of the finest and largest of the red shades, the flowers frequently measuring 6 to 8 inches across. This is the most popular color and easily the showiest.

KILGORE'S SULPHUR BEAUTY. A golden yellow variety with exceptionally large flowers. Extremely showy. It is a beauty.

KILGORE'S PURPLE GEM. A very desirable deep lavender turning to purple; large, showy flowers on long stems. A most unusual shade in Zinnias and very effective.

KILGORE'S SNOWFALL. One of the very finest whites. Large flowers on long, strong stems.

KILGORE'S DREAM. Very large flowers of a beautiful rich deep shade of purple, borne on long stems.

KILGORE'S WONDER ROSE. This is a magnificent, large, outstanding flower of light rose, centered with deep rose; long, strong stems.

Each of the above, pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.; oz. \$2.50

Collections can be made up of different varieties

DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS, ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.; oz. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S SUNBURST MIXTURE. In this mixture are found the greatest array of shades and colors that the mind can comprehend, and so very charming that the rainbow itself is their only rival. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

Pompon Zinnias

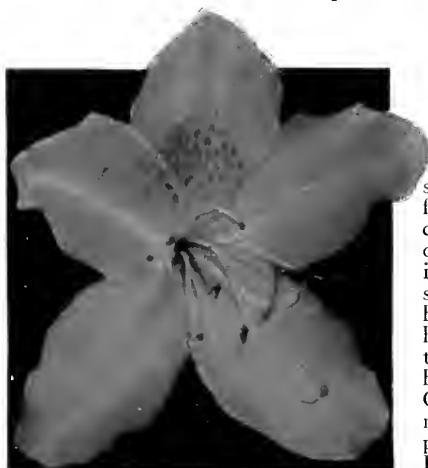
Plant in March for spring and summer flowers, and later, until September, for fall bloom.

Handsome, neat little plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high or less, bearing miniature flowers of fine form resembling Pompon or Button chrysanthemums. These are charming when cut and the plants make an excellent low edging or border for taller varieties. Culture is exactly the same as for the Dahlia-flowered types.

CANARY-YELLOW AND CRIMSON, ASSORTED. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50.

Indian Azaleas

Plant from October to March



Indian Azaleas bloom during winter and early spring, when their mass of handsome flowers is most appreciated. Well-grown bushes are literally covered with flowers, and when not in bloom they are good evergreen shrubs, the equal of any commonly planted. There are many different colors and shades—white, light pink, dark pink, red, scarlet, lavender and variegated. They are easily transplanted and, if conditions are right, easy to grow. Set them on well-drained soil, either in full sunlight or with only partial, intermittent shade. In planting, use leaf-mold from beneath oak trees, muck from fresh-water ponds, or peat moss. Dig out good large holes—6 inches wider and deeper than the ball of earth about the roots. Fill in with the soil recommended and set at the same depth as they grew. Do not break the ball of earth. Water freely and syringe the tops from time to time during dry weather. Cotton-seed meal makes an excellent fertilizer. Lime should be avoided as the soil must be acid. Do not hoe. If weeds appear, pull them out. Mulch the ground about the plants to a depth of 3 to 4 inches with oak leaves. In ordering state colors desired. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.25; 6 for \$8.25; 12 for \$16, postpaid.

Dahlias

FOR the first time we present a list of Dahlias to our friends. There has been an idea that Dahlias are not successful in our southern climate, but the idea is entirely wrong, *provided suitable varieties are selected.*

For some time we have studied the Dahlia situation—varieties, colors, and other points. As a result of this study, certain sorts have been selected in the belief that they will grow well, bloom well, and be entirely satisfactory to our customers.

Dahlia culture is simple. They grow best in a fairly rich soil which has been spaded about 18 inches deep. A good fertilizer to use, such as Kilgore's Agrico, is the best for Dahlias, working this into the soil when spading. Lay the tubers *on the side*, covering from 4 to 6 inches deep. Plants should be at least 1½ to 2 feet apart. Stakes for supporting the plants may be set at the time of planting, thus avoiding injury to the tubers and plants later on.

It is well to cut out all but three or four strong shoots. When the buds form, add more fertilizer, say a handful to each plant, repeating in about two weeks. To secure extra-large flowers, remove the side buds, leaving only those at the ends of the shoots and branches.

Cactus Dahlias

Ballet Girl. 5 ft. Orange, tipped white; finely quilled petals. 90c. each.

Floradora. 3½ ft. Pure garnet. Profuse bloomer. 40c. ea.

F. W. Fellowes. 5½ ft. Lively orange-scarlet. Long, incurved petals. 90c. each.

General Pershing. 5 ft. White and cream shadings at center. Profuse bloomer. 40c. each.

Golden West. 4½ ft. Rich golden yellow. 50c. each.

Laura Entekin. 5 ft. Deep, lively rose-pink; reflex pure rose-pink. 90c. each.

Mrs. Edna Spencer. 5 ft. Silvery lilac, shading to bright orchid-pink. 50c. each.

Pierrot. 4½ ft. Deep amber, distinctly tipped white; sometimes solid amber. 65c. each.

Rheinischer Frohsinn. 5 ft. Rich crimson-carmine, white at base of petals. 50c. each.

Sunset Glow. 4½ ft. Yellow at base of petals, passing to suffused scarlet, tipped yellow. 65c. each.

Decorative Dahlias

Barbara Redfern. 5 ft. Yellow, suffused bronze, shaded darker. \$3.50 each.

Bonnie Brae. 5 ft. Cream shaded blush-pink. Free bloomer. 65c. each.

Elite Glory. 4½ ft. Magnificent giant red. Blooms freely. \$2.50 each.

Jack Rose. 4 ft. Brilliant crimson-red. 40c. each.

Jersey's Beauty. 6 ft. Pink. Strong grower. 90c. each.

Judge Marean. 4½ ft. Blending of yellow, gold and orange suffused pink and edged red. \$1 each.

L. Kramer Peacock. 4 ft. Pure white. Perfect form. 50c. each.

Mrs. Carl Salbach. 6 ft. Mauve-pink, tinting to white at center. 65c. each.



Decorative Dahlia
Elite Glory

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner. 6 ft. Mauve-pink. Very large. 65c. each.

Mrs. J. Harrison Dick. 5 ft. Citron-yellow at center, outer petals suffused and overlaid salmon-pink. 50c. ea.

Peacock. 4 ft. Dark purplish red, tipped white. Free bloomer. \$1.50 each.

Venus. 5 ft. Pale lilac. 50c. each.

Ball Dahlias

Gold Medal. 4 ft. Deep golden yellow, tipped and suffused Oriental red. 65c. each.

Kissimmee. 5½ ft. Blending of yellow, gold and ochre; reflex pale amaranth pink. Petals partially quilled. 90c. each.

Pompon or Lilliputian Dahlias

Clara Harsh. 3½ ft. Yellow tipped crimson. 40c. each.

Eleganta. 3 ft. Deep pink, quilled petals. 40c. each.

Madeline. 2½ ft. Primrose, edged rosy purple. 40c. each.

Red Boy. 3½ ft. Deep red. 40c. each.

Peony-flowered Dahlias

Autumn Glow. 5 ft. Yellow tipped scarlet. 50c. each.

Katherine Journeay. 4 ft. Profuse bloomer. Yellow at base of petals, shading to rich bronzy red, and tipped yellow. 65c. each.

Rosalie Styles. 5½ ft. Bright Tyrian pink, tipped lighter; reflex pink. 65c. each.



Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture of Gladiolus

Gladiolus

OUR experiments have convinced us that Florida-grown Gladiolus bulbs are far superior to northern-grown bulbs for growing in the South, and we are, accordingly, offering a very choice collection of large, well-grown, vari-colored flowering bulbs which were produced in Florida.

Bulbs may be planted from September through February, and plantings made at two-week intervals will furnish a continuous supply of flowers all through the season. The ground should be well worked and good drainage should be arranged. Our experience has taught us that 25 pounds of Wizard Sheep Manure, worked thoroughly into each 100 square feet of soil, will be all the fertilizing required until the plants are 6 inches high. Bulbs should be planted 12 to 18 inches apart, and at a depth of 4 to 6 inches. The deeper planting will somewhat retard the first growth but will tend to strengthen the spike and prevent its bending or breaking. When the plants reach a height of 5 to 6 inches, an application of Agrieo, a standard brand of fertilizer containing the essential plant-foods, should be worked into the soil. The ground should be kept moist but not soggy from planting until maturity.

The flowering spike should be cut on the opening of the lower flowers; the remaining buds will open if kept in fresh water, and the open flowers may be removed as they wither. The stems should be cut at the ends when water is changed, and if so treated the spikes will last a week or more.

Gardeners throughout the country are familiar with our Rainbow Mixture of Sweet Peas, and it is with the same feeling of confidence that we so name our Gladiolus mixture.

KILGORE'S RAINBOW MIXTURE OF FINE GLADS. 10c. each; 40c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; 75c. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

We can fully recommend the following as reliable and beautiful varieties for Florida

America. Delicate lilac-pink. An old, favorite variety.
E. J. Shaylor. Pure, ruffled, deep pink flowers on tall stems.

Halley. Salmon-pink, with light blotch and dark stripes.
Herada. Clear light mauve flowers on long, strong spikes.

Mrs. Francis King. Reddish orange flamed with scarlet.
Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Rosy pink, with lavender shadings and dark carmine blotch in the throat.

Peace. Tall spikes of clean white flowers with pale lilac feathering.

Prince of Wales. Dainty salmon-pink. Very lovely and early.

Souvenir. Clear, soft, unfading yellow.

Virginia. Sensational new red of enduring brilliant color.

Wilbrinck. Soft lavender-pink, delicately shaded in the throat.

Any of the above Gladiolus, 15c. each; 75c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; \$1.40 per doz.; \$10 per 100

Narcissus

The Narcissus family includes a variety of types of flowers, such as Daffodils, Jonquils, Paper-Whites, and others, but many of them require cool temperatures and are consequently not adapted to southern conditions.

Nevertheless, some of the very choicest varieties do wonderfully well and those we list are entirely suitable and will flourish in the prevalent climate of the South.



Paper-White Grandiflora

Polyanthus Varieties

Plant from September to January.

These Narcissus bloom in clusters of relatively small flowers and are the most satisfactory for growing indoors. If they are started at intervals of two weeks, a succession of bloom may be enjoyed through a long period.

Place six to eight bulbs in a shallow bowl partially filled with pebbles and water. Set in a cool, dark place for about ten days until the bowl is filled with roots, then bring them to warmth and not too strong light, and watch them burst into flower.

They are also easily grown in the open ground, on well-

drained soil, and should be planted at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the bulb, and spaced a similar distance apart.

Paper-White Grandiflora

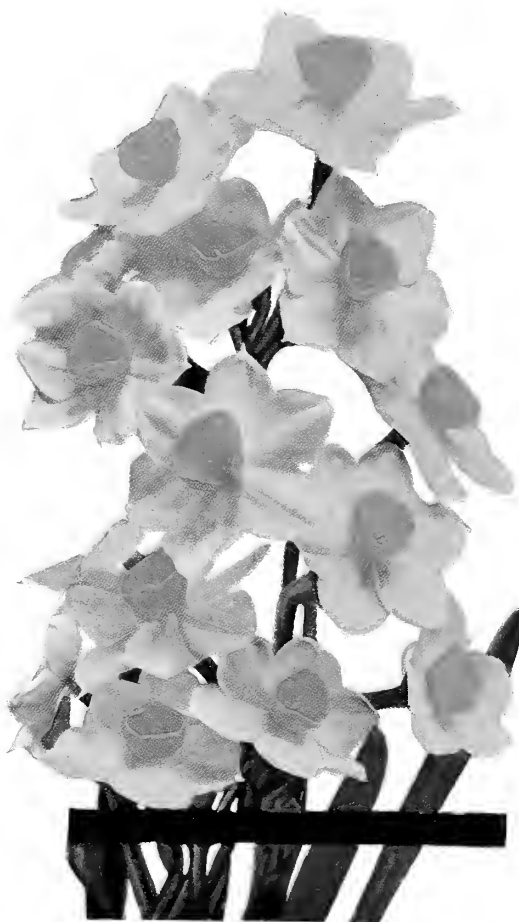
This is an improved, large-flowering Paper-White, bearing dense clusters of snow-white, fragrant flowers. For growing in bowls in pebbles or peat they are unexcelled, and in gardens they may be had in bloom from December to March by making successive plantings at intervals of two weeks from September to January.

Large-size bulbs, 10c. each; 50c. per ½ doz.; 90c. per doz.

Soleil d'Or

Blooms are similar to Paper-White but a delightful deep straw-yellow with an orange cup. The stock we offer is from the true French dark yellow type with the deepest orange cup and is unsurpassed.

25c. each; \$1.35 per ½ doz.; \$2.50 per doz.



Soleil d'Or

Grand Monarque

A very strong-growing Polyanthus Narcissus having large leaves and great clusters of creamy white flowers with light yellow centers, borne on stout, strong stems. Later in flowering than Paper-White, it is a most excellent garden variety and for growing indoors. 15c. each; 75c. per ½ doz.; \$1.25 per doz.

White Pearl

This is a very free-flowering, dependable Narcissus with creamy white flowers resembling those of Grand Monarque. It is later in flowering than that variety. Most satisfactory for garden planting and for forcing. 15c. each; 75c. per ½ doz.; \$1.25 per doz.

Chinese Sacred Lily

Narcissus Tazetta Orientalis

A native of China. Bulbs listed are Florida-grown and are much finer than ever came from China. They do not have the crab-like appearance of the imported stock but are more solid and flower more readily. Very well adapted for growing in the open ground or for indoor planting in bowls. 15c. each; 80c. per ½ doz.; \$1.50 per doz.

Jonquils

Narcissus Jonquilla

Campernelle Rugulosus. This is the finest improvement of the parent Jonquil. The flowers are small, in delicate clusters on tall, rush-like stems. This is one of the most graceful of the whole family and deliciously scented. 20c. each; \$1.10 per ½ doz.; \$2 per doz.

Poetaz Varieties

These are strong, cluster-flowering varieties with compact heads of fragrant bloom. We offer two distinct and lovely varieties.

Helios. Creamy yellow perianth with pure yellow cup. Very floriferous. Excellent cut-flowers, having strong stems with five to eight florets. 20c. each; \$1.10 per ½ doz.; \$2 per doz.

Orange Cup. Creamy white with conspicuous orange cup—a most delightful color combination. Six to eight florets and usually two stems per bulb. 20c. each; \$1.10 per ½ doz.; \$2 per doz.

Daffodils

Trumpet Varieties

This is the true Daffodil with the big, glorious trumpet which seems to sound the herald's call of spring.

King Alfred. A large, golden yellow variety surpassing all other types in size and beauty. The real aristocrat of the Daffodils. 30c. each; \$1.75 per ½ doz.; \$3.25 per doz.

Spring Snowflake

Leucojum vernum

A handsome, early, spring-flowering bulb that should be planted in autumn (September to December). During the winter it produces its green foliage and in spring stems of delicate, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, pure white with a bright green spot on each petal. The flowers are borne well above the leaves and are very showy. 10c. each; 50c. per ½ doz.; 75c. per doz.



King Alfred



Japanese Bowl, Bronze and Green

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 2A. 4¼-in. diam..... | \$0 35 |
| 2B. 5¼-in. diam..... | 50 |
| 2C. 6¾-in. diam..... | 1 00 |



Japanese Bowl, Cloisonne Effect, with Bronze and Green

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 6-in. diam..... | \$1 00 |
|-----------------|--------|



Japanese Bowl, Gray Decorated with White and Blue Dragon Design

Very fine.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 4A. 4½-in. diam..... | \$0 75 |
| 5½-in. diam..... | 1 00 |
| 6½-in. diam..... | 1 50 |

Mat Blue Bowl. 4¾-in. diam. 75c.

Materials for Growing Bulbs in Bowls

Bulb Fibre. Pkg. 25c.

Pearl Chips, Plain. Lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. 85c.

Colored. Lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. \$1.

Bulb Pebbles. Washed and screened to ⅝inch. Lb. 15c.; 5 lbs. 60c.

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Florida Gardens



Hybrid
Amaryllis

Calla Lily

Plant from October to February

The Calla Lilies are magnificent outdoor bedding plants in the South if given a wet or marshy place at half shade. The lovely blooms are freely produced as soon as the plants are comfortably established.

Godfrey. White. 35c. each; \$1.85 per ½ doz.; \$3.50 per doz.

Elliottiana. Yellow. 35c. each; \$1.85 per ½ doz.; \$3.50 per doz.

Easter Lilies

Plant from September to December

The Easter Lily grows freely from firm, white bulbs, reaching 3 to 4 feet and bearing large heads of long, trumpetlike, white flowers which are extremely beautiful and fragrant. A very desirable garden plant in the South. The variety we offer is *Floridi*, a variety of *L. longiflorum* grown in Florida for a great many years. Its exact origin is unknown, but it is acclimatized and well adapted to southern conditions. 30c. each; \$1.75 per ½ doz.; \$3 per doz.

Amaryllis

Plant from October to February

Choice Hybrids. An easily grown bulb suitable for pot-culture or growing outdoors after the extreme chill of winter is past. A strong spike, bearing three to six magnificent, lily-like flowers, arises within a few weeks after planting, followed by handsome, dark green, straplike foliage which is attractive throughout the season. In northern Florida they bloom during April and May while in southern Florida they flower one to two months earlier. We offer a specially selected strain of giant-flowered sorts ranging from almost white through various shades of pink to deepest scarlet, some with beautiful markings and stripes. They are among the most gorgeous of the lily-like flowers adapted to Florida gardens. 60c. each; \$6 per doz.

Equestre. Grows outdoors the entire year in Florida. Often referred to as the "tulip of the South." The flowers are brilliant flame-red. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.



Easter Lilies

Rose Bushes

Plant December, January, February, and March

To be sure of securing varieties desired, orders should be sent early.

Our Rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, sturdy, budded, acclimated stock, all Florida-grown, and therefore accustomed to climatic conditions here.

Shipped Direct from Nursery. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery to the customer. It will require from a week to ten days from time order leaves customer to receive Rose bushes, as all orders are filled in rotation, and it requires a little time to properly prepare order and make shipment. Therefore, be just a little patient as order will be sent just as quickly as possible.

Setting Rose Bushes. Dig hole sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. First, put in two to three pounds of Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, well mixed with a half pound bonemeal, and mix the two thoroughly in the soil. Then pour in liberal supply of water, set bush, press the soil tightly around the roots, and pack dug-out soil firmly around plant. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew; you can discover this by observing the soil-mark on the plant. Two-year-old bushes will bloom in two months after setting out. However, all the first buds should be pulled off to aid greater growth of plant. Roses need lots of water, should be fertilized every six weeks with our Agrico and an occasional application of manure, and be cultivated frequently.

All our Roses are strong, field-grown, and are budded on Texas Wax (Odorata) stock

Price of all varieties of Roses	Each	3 bushes	6 bushes	12 bushes
1-year, strong.....	\$0 65	\$1 80	\$3 35	\$6 00
2-year, large.....	75	2 00	3 75	7 00

RED RADIANCE. (HT.) Stands among red Roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Pink Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower throughout the season.

PINK RADIANCE. (HT.) Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine. It is a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer Rose grown than this. Pink Radiance and Red Radiance are the most popular Roses in the United States today. These grafted Radiance Roses are absolutely wonderful.

SHELL-PINK RADIANCE (Mrs. Charles Bell). (HT.) Another of the Radiance family. A distinct light shell-pink. It is a wonderful Rose, always in bloom, which is a heritage of all Radiance types.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. (T.) Rosy pink, with shadings of silvery rose. A splendid Rose of sturdy habits. The fine buds last well when cut, are of large size, and open into full double, fragrant blooms. A medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom, and delicate fragrance as the Maman Cochet, and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best Roses.

MME. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn, and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without—no garden complete without them. Vigorous grower; free bloomer; spreading habit.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among Rose-lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

PAUL NEYRON. (HP.) Largest Rose known, surpassing even hothouse American Beauties. Deep rose-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Cl.Nois.) The grand old Southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. The full, double, golden yellow blooms are produced abundantly at all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers, shedding their perfume at the door. More calls for these than for all other climbers combined.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (Frau Karl Druschki). (HP.) Buds fine and large, usually pure white, but sometimes with a slight shading of pink on outer petals. The open flowers are of great size. A strong grower.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (HT.) Produces wonderful, long, pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double.

KILLARNEY. A free-flowering bush of upright habit. Large, long, pointed, bright pink buds and semi-double flowers. Its size and beauty always attract attention.

When ordering Rose Bushes, Fruit and Nut Trees, state time delivery is wanted



White American Beauty



Mrs. Charles Bell



Red Radiance



Pink Radiance

Yes! Beautiful Lawns Can Be Grown in Florida



Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture

WILL QUICKLY PRODUCE
A PERMANENT LAWN

In our Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture we have blended varieties of Grasses that we know do well in Florida. In the last sixteen years we have given much consideration to Lawn Grasses, and believe we are offering the most satisfactory Grass for Florida lawns and golf-courses that it is possible to secure.

Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Mixture will quickly produce a permanent lawn. In this mixture, one variety of seed will produce, from early fall and throughout the winter and until middle of April, a heavy, luxuriant, velvety green sod, which must be mowed frequently on account of its vigorous growth. During this time the other mixtures become well rooted and sodded, and by the middle of April make a well-turfed, permanent lawn which will withstand the summer heat without serious injury, and make a heavy, luxuriant growth through the summer rainy season and through fall, winter, and spring. The growth may not be quite so luxuriant in late fall and winter, but if it is desired the lawn may be put in wonderfully fine shape by sowing Kilgore's Lawn Mixture at the rate of one-half pound to 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre, broadcast over the lawn without cultivating. However, there should be an abundance of moisture or irrigation. It is a splendid idea to broadcast Pulverized Sheep Manure at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1,000 pounds to ton per acre after sowing the seed, wetting down the Sheep Manure well. This Sheep Manure will not injure either the seed or grass already there, but will add greenness, vigor, and beauty to the lawn or course. If your lawn has brown, rough, unsightly spots in it, these ugly places can be freshened up without digging or tearing up the lawn, by sowing one-half pound Kilgore's Florida Lawn Mixture to 100 square feet, scattering Sheep Manure on top of seed at rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet.

Culture. Success in growing good grass and making a fine lawn depends upon careful attention to a number of details. The following suggestions, if closely followed, will prove very helpful. The soil should be thoroughly and carefully prepared by spading or plowing 10 to 12 inches deep. It needs to be completely pulverized and all trash, weeds, grass, sticks and litter removed. The ground should be absolutely clean and brought to desired grade or level. It is not necessary to reduce it to a level surface; indeed, it may look better if there is a gentle slope or if undulations are left if the lawn is of some extent.

Should the ground be dry and water available, it is best to wet it down thoroughly before seeding. Allow it to dry off on the surface before the seed is sown unless it be very light and sandy.

After seeding, and when the grass is nicely started, it will be best to remove all weeds once or more. When the grass is well started, weeds may be overcome by fertilizing heavily, watering thoroughly, and cutting frequently.

Fertilizing. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for grass, as it adds humus to the soil and is not leached out of the land in a few weeks, but feeds the grass for months. The process used in drying, sterilizing, and grinding also destroys all weed and noxious grass seeds. Sheep Manure should be used at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, broadcast. It will not injure the seed if sown at same time with manure, but if commercial fertilizer is used, wait a week before putting

the seed in. It is also very desirable to use a combination of commercial fertilizer and Sheep Manure, equal parts in weight. In refertilizing lawns or grass plots, Sheep Manure can be broadcast over the grass without danger. In fact, the lawn ought to be fertilized four times a year with Sheep Manure. October and November are good months in which to fertilize in fall, and February and March in spring.

Moisture. To grow a good lawn or golf green, plenty of moisture must be available, especially if the ground is high and dry. With plenty of water, good grass may be grown almost anywhere.

Seeding. The best time to sow lawn grass seed is from October 1 to February 1. Sow at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 square feet or 200 pounds per acre. A good, thick, heavy sod cannot be had from less seed. After the seed has been sown, cover lightly with rake, light roller, or harrow, but keep in mind that most grass seeds are small and delicate, and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep. We advise against planting if the weather is too hot, as the kernel will swell and the delicate little seed-spike be killed by the hot sun before it comes out of the ground. The seed-bed should be moist at all times to insure a good thick stand, and continued applications of water are necessary to produce the finest, green velvety lawn. Our special mixture will produce a beautiful green lawn ready for the mower in three to four weeks, provided weather conditions are right, soil prepared right, and our watering and planting directions carried out.

Price: Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture: Lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.50, prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

Bowker's Sunshine Brand of commercial fertilizer, analysis of 5% ammonia, 7% phosphoric acid, and 3% potash.



Lawn of Italian Rye Grass

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Florida's Blue Grass

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid

The demand for Italian Rye Grass seed for lawns and golf courses has increased to such an extent the past few years that it now requires many carloads of it to meet the demand during the fall and winter months. There are literally thousands of acres of lawns and golf courses planted each fall and winter in Italian Rye Grass in Florida.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but it does not make a permanent lawn. It dies out as soon as warm weather comes on. However, for quick covering of lawns, golf greens, and fairways in winter it is unsurpassed. Planted earlier part of October, will be ready for mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring, but must have moist situation or plenty of water. The greatest value of this Grass is the beautiful green lawns which it quickly produces through the winter here in Florida, but it will also yield three or four cuttings of most nutritious hay. Do not plant before October 1 or later than February. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good heavy thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre. For preparation of soil, culture and fertilization, ask for Kilgore's Special Grass Seed Folder. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When the Bermuda turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.75. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid

Plant in the spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn. See Kilgore's Florida Lawn Golf Course Grass Mixture for preparation of soil, culture, fertilizing, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.; 10 lbs. \$4. Write for prices on larger quantities.

REDTOP (HERDS GRASS)

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid

This Grass does wonderfully well here in Florida through fall, winter, and spring, but goes down during the summer weather. It is a splendid pasture grass, but for Florida we think its greatest value is for lawns, golf-course greens, and home beautification. Redtop likes a moist situation, but will thrive on any of our Florida soils, especially if it is watered freely. It has a small, fine blade, making it very valuable and desirable for lawns or golf greens. Germinates in four to six days and where properly watered and fertilized will be ready for the mower in two to four weeks. The seed is very fine and must not be covered deeply; barely get it into the soil by pressing in with roller or light harrowing or raking. Sow from October 1 to April. For pasture or hay, use 15 to 20 pounds seed per acre; for lawn or golf greens, 50 pounds per acre; or in small plots $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 100 square feet. Thirty pounds of Redtop and 70 pounds of Italian Rye Grass will produce a wonderful fall, winter, and spring lawn or greens. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.75. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Bermuda Grass makes this kind of lawn

Suggestions for the Home Vegetable Garden

Many of our readers, while interested primarily in flowers, will also appreciate the desirability of a home vegetable garden and understand the real joy and health-giving results of eating fresh "things" from their own plantings. We recommend the following varieties:

Bush Beans, Green-podded. Giant Stringless and Bountiful. Pt. 45c.; qt. 80c.

Wax Beans. Kilgore's Golden Bountiful. Pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.

Pole Beans. Kentucky Wonder. Pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.

Bush Lima Beans. Fordhook. Pt. 45c.; qt. 80c.

Butter Beans. Old Florida Pole and Florida Bush. Pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.

Beet. Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market.

Swiss Chard.

Broccoli. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting.

Cabbage. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market and Kilgore's Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.

Carrots. Kilgore's Improved Chantenay.

Cauliflower. Kilgore's Bred-Rite and Henderson's Snowball.

Celery. Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Special.

Collards. True Georgia Whitehead.

Cucumber. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Dark Green.

Eggplant. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Manatee Special.

Kale. Green Curled Scotch.

Kohlrabi. White Vienna.

Lettuce. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Big Boston and Black-seeded Simpson.

Mustard. Florida Broad-Leaf and Southern Giant Curled.

Okra. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Green.

Onion. Yellow Bermuda and Large Imported Sweet Spanish.

Parsley. Double Moss Curled.

Peas, English. Kilgore's Winner.

Pepper. Kilgore's Florida Giant.

Radish. Kilgore's Bred-Rite, Early Scarlet Globe, and Long White Icicle.

Spinach. New Zealand and Japanese Mustard.

Squash. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck and Early White Bush.

Tomatoes. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe, and Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe.

Turnip. Kilgore's Early Florida, Purple-Top White Globe, and Japanese (Louse-resistant).

Watermelon. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Stone Mountain and Kilgore's Bred-Rite Kleckley's Sweet.

All of the above, with the following exceptions, are put up in 10c. packets: Broccoli, 25c. packet; Cauliflower, 45c. packet; Celery, 30c. packet; and Pepper, 20c. packet

The above list represents only the most desirable high-quality varieties recommended for southern home gardens. For complete list of our vegetable seeds, for prices in larger quantities, and for complete cultural directions on the planting and care of different kinds of vegetables under southern conditions, we refer you to our special Vegetable Catalogue and Guide available December 1. You may obtain a copy from any of our eleven Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Plant City
Belle Glade
Bushnell

Bowling Green
Canal Point
Palmetto

Pompano
Sanford
Vero Beach

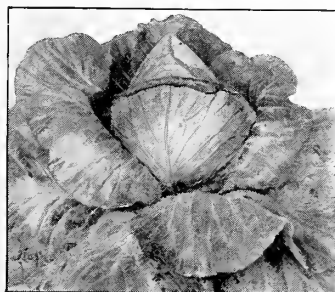
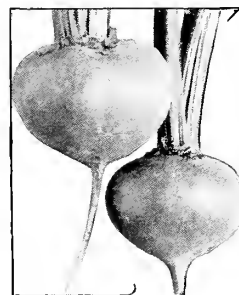
Wauchula
Miami



**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
Trademark

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are specially suited to Florida and the South. They are the result of twenty years of careful study, experimentation, and testing in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida and southern vegetable growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, reseeding, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high standard seed means greater vigor, productiveness, trueness to type, uniformity and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds as in breeding fine live-stock. It costs more to produce this high quality seed and it is worth more to plant. The best land and most expensive fertilizers will not give maximum results unless you start with good seed.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS. Why plant less than the best?



Don't STARVE Your Lawn and Garden.
Feed them with

AGRICO

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

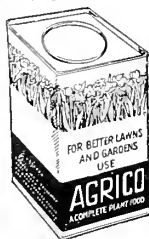
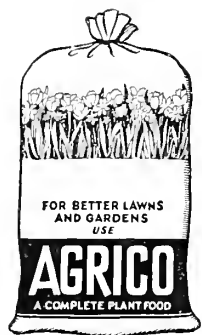
A Complete Plant-Food

Few soils contain all of the necessary plant-foods, which accounts for the failure, or only partial success, of so many lawns and gardens. A really good lawn and garden can be had only by properly feeding them every year. It is just as necessary for the gardener to supply these lacking plant-food elements to the soil as it is for the farmer who wants to get profitable crops of vegetables.

Agrico is the result of 72 years' experience in the highly technical science of producing plant-foods properly balanced to meet the varying needs of different plants.

Agrico promotes vigor and beauty and abundance of foliage and blossoms when used in the garden. It is agreeable to handle, odorless, and, unlike manure, contains no weed seeds.

Agrico will make your lawn, flowers, shrubs, trees, and garden crops a source of joy and satisfaction.



AGRICO For Lawns and Gardens

Neatly packed in sift-proof bags and cans.

100 lbs.	\$5 00
50 lbs.	3 00
25 lbs.	1 75
10 lbs.	90
5 lbs.	50

Prices f.o.b. Plant City and our Eleven Stores

Wizard Will Make Your Plants Grow

There is nothing better than this natural soil-building plant-food. Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils. Wizard is far superior to the cheap, washed-out sheep and goat manures that have lost their available plant-food elements. Feed your plants with Wizard—then watch them grow. Wizard is lasting in its action. There is nothing better for lawns, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables.



For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix a handful of Wizard with the soil when setting out new plants; more for shrubs, vines, and trees. On established plants mix a handful in the surface soil around each plant; for shrubs and vines use 1 to 5 pounds, for trees 5 to 20 pounds, according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

PRICES: 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$3, 500 lbs. \$12.50, ton \$45
Prices f.o.b. all stores

DON'T PLANT WITHOUT WIZARD

Bonemeal

STEAMED

Steamed Bonemeal is a lasting fertilizer of wide use in growing bulbs, annual flowers, and roses. It is adapted to all kinds of flowers and is easy and safe to use. Since it has no caustic or burning effect, it can be placed close to roots, bulbs, and plants without injury and yields plant-food over a long period of time. Our Bonemeal analyzes 4 per cent Ammonia and 9 per cent Phosphoric Acid. 5 lbs. 50c.; 10 lbs. 90c.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.50 at our stores.

Peat Moss

FOR USE IN FLOWER-GROWING

For successful flower-growing, a soil well supplied with vegetable matter or humus is necessary. There is no finer source from which to secure it than our Peat Moss. It is brown in color, free from weed seeds, odorless, easy to pulverize, and its water-holding capacity is enormous. It is of great value for mixing with the soil in making up flower-beds, for use in trenches when planting flowers for cutting, in planting bulbs, and for making up potting soil. As a mulch about shrubs and as a top dressing for lawns it is unsurpassed. A bale will cover about 300 square feet 1 inch thick. Lb. 5c.; bale \$4, f. o. b. all stores.

SEMESAN

Give your seed the advantage over unfavorable weather and costly blighting diseases. Do not let weather or destructive seed and plant diseases destroy half or more of the flowers upon which you have spent so much time and effort. The cost of treating seed is very little and the resulting benefit is great. Easily applied in either dust or liquid form. Harmless to the seed-germ but deadly to the diseases that rob you of your flowers. Send for leaflet.

Semesan is recommended by Government experts, agricultural colleges, and county agents the country over.

Semesan is a dust. However, it can be made into a liquid, or used either as a dust or liquid, which acts primarily as a disinfectant by preventing the development of, or entirely killing, disease bacteria and fungous molds or other parasites which subsist on seeds or plants, and for the treatment of all manner of flower and vegetable seeds and flower bulbs, corms and tubers.



Semesan Prices Delivered

2 ozs.	\$0 50
1 lb.	2 75
5 lbs.	13 00

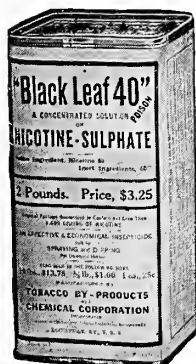
Complete directions on each package

THE KILGORE SEED CO.,

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Aphids 40% NICOTINE

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds.



EFFECTIVE on—

Annual Flowers against aphids, thrips, spiders, and other sucking insects.

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid ("red and green lice").

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc. Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

"Black Leaf 40"

Prices Prepaid

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray).....	\$0 35
½-lb. glass (makes 40 to 50 gallons).....	1 25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons).....	3 25
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons).....	11 85

Can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



Pyrox

A powerful fungicide and quick-acting insecticide for use against both insects and diseases



Pyrox is a smooth, creamy paste that mixes readily with water. One pound makes 15 quarts of full-strength spray. It does not clog, passing easily through the finest nozzle and sticks like paint.

Ease of application, economy of use, and proved effectiveness recommend Pyrox to the home gardener and the produce-grower alike.

F. O. B. Plant City, or any of our stores

1-lb. jar.....	\$0 50	10-lb. drum.....	\$3 00
5-lb. drum.....	1 75	25-lb. drum.....	6 25

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA



RID YOUR GARDEN OF INSECT PESTS

with

Red Arrow Insect Spray (PYRETHRUM SOAP)

A spray that will perform marvels for your flowers or vegetables. Pleasant to use and will not stain or burn the tenderness of flowers or foliage. Fruits and vegetables may be safely eaten after spraying. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, non-poisonous to human, animal, or poultry life, safe and easy to use. Kills aphids, all manner of bugs, worms, rose-chafers, leaf-hoppers, white flies, red spider, caterpillars, cutworms, thrip, celery leaf-tier, and good for spraying all kinds of flowers. Mixes readily with any kind of water. Full directions with each package. Postpaid.

A 1-oz. bottle makes 4 to 8 gallons. Price 35c. 1 gallon of finished spray costs 3½¢ to 7½¢.

½-pint can makes 35 to 70 gallons. Price \$1.75. 1 gallon of finished spray costs 3½¢ to 5¢.

1-quart can makes 140 to 280 gallons. Price \$6. 1 gallon of finished spray costs 2½¢ to 4 1-10¢.

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers Postpaid

For spraying small trees, all manner of flowers, shrubs, and vegetables, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This Sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed-air type made, and will give efficient service.

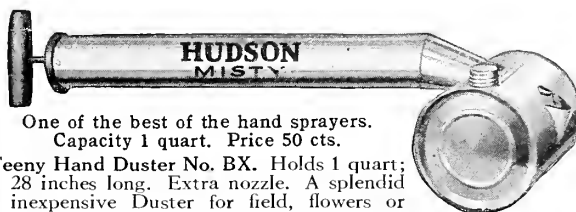
Auto-Spray No. 1, Brass Tank...	\$9 75
Auto-Spray No. 1 D, Galvanized Tank.....	6 75

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid Capacity 1 quart



Continuous Hand Sprayer. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. Price \$1.



One of the best of the hand sprayers. Capacity 1 quart. Price 50 cts.

Feeny Hand Duster No. BX. Holds 1 quart; 28 inches long. Extra nozzle. A splendid inexpensive Duster for field, flowers or garden. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusting upward from underneath plants and vines, and is recognized as standard dusting outfit for applying all kinds of powdered insecticides in fields, vineyards, gardens, etc. Price \$1.35.

Cultural Directions

Our annual flowers have come to us from many different parts of the world. Naturally the original wild stocks from which they have been derived were developed under many different climatic conditions. In consequence we find among them varieties requiring warm weather in which to develop to their full beauty, and, on the other hand, sorts that do best at comparatively low temperature and will even stand several degrees of frost uninjured. Since annuals require a rather short space of time in which to grow and bloom from seed, and since the all-year-round climate of the state presents many differences, it is possible to grow nearly all annuals to perfection provided they are fitted into and grown during a time when the climatic conditions suit them.

Since Florida with its great extent north and south presents very different conditions, we have divided the state for purposes of discussion into two sections. (See map, inside front cover.) The line of division between the two areas, northern and southern, can at best be only arbitrary and approximate. Even from year to year there may be variations. This line extends from Daytona rather irregularly across the state to the Gulf. North of it the number of annuals that can be grown to perfection is limited, while south of it the number may be greatly increased. For all parts of Florida there are certain plants, as pansies, calendulas, California poppies, and sweet peas, which may be grown only during the winter and early spring months. With the coming of hot weather they die out. On the other hand, in the northern sections of the state there are certain flowers, as zinnias, marigolds, asters, and sunflowers, which may be grown only in summer. In the southern sections, where winter temperatures are high enough, annuals of this same class may be grown and flowered in winter. Again, there is another group, the seeds of which are to be sown in autumn and allowed to grow through the winter, forming good plants, usually with rosettes of leaves. With the coming of spring they break into bloom and die out in early summer. In this class are to be placed as examples, snapdragons, larkspurs, etc. By growing annuals belonging to all three groups, continuous bloom throughout the year may be had. Besides there are some plants which, though usually classed as annuals, under favorable conditions grow on from year to year. Pinks, carnations, verbenas, and ageratum often behave in this way. Others, as phlox, gaillardias, and calliopsis, often reseed themselves and run wild.

With what has just been said as a basis, two lists of our flower seeds can be made: one of these should be sown in autumn (September to November) for winter and spring flowering, and the second in spring (February and March) for the summer garden.

Flower Seeds To Be Sown in Autumn

Ageratum	Lobelia
Alyssum	Larkspur
Bachelor's Button	Lupin
Baby's Breath	Mignonette
Blue Lace Flower	Nigella
Candytuft	Nicotiana
Calendula	Nasturtium
Calliopsis	Pansy
California Poppy	Phlox Drummondii
Carnation	Poppy, Carnation-flowered
Clarkia	Poppy, Shirley
Cockscomb, Plumed	Petunia
Cynoglossum	Salvia
Daisy, African	Salpiglossis
Daisy, Shasta	Scabiosa
Dahlia	Statice
Dianthus	Stocks
Forget-me-not (Myosotis)	Sweet Sultan
Gaillardia	Snapdragon
Godetia	Sweet Pea
Heliotrope	Sweet William
Hollyhock	Verbena
Helichrysum	Woolflower, Chinese

Flower Seeds To Be Sown in Spring

Aster	Marigold, French and African
Double Balsam	Morning-Glory
Cosmos	Plumed Cockscomb
Dahlia	Portulaca
Four o'Clock	Scabiosa
Ornamental Sunflower	Vinca
Lavatera	Zinnia

Sowing Seeds

Some seeds are best sown where the plants are to grow, either because the seeds are large or because the young plants are difficult to transplant. This is the best way to handle such things as sunflowers, sweet peas, lupins, nasturtiums, California poppies, and gaillardias. Others are best started by sowing in flat boxes or pots or in beds from which they are transplanted, and still others may be handled either way.

Peat Moss and sand or woods-mold and sand are excellent materials with which to fill boxes or pots for sowing seeds. Frames or special beds or places in the garden may be prepared with the same materials. Peat Moss needs to be pulverized thoroughly and mixed with coarse sand, half and half. If woods-mold is to be used, remove the top rough material found under the trees and take the next layer of 2 to 3 inches. Rub this well through a fine screen to break up the coarse vegetable matter in it and remove the still coarser material consisting of sticks, pieces of leaves, and roots. If the soil is naturally heavy, coarse, sharp sand, one-half to one-third the bulk, should be mixed with it, but if already light and sandy, none need be added. Both these mixtures have the advantage of being free from weed seeds and well supplied with humus that holds water well.

After filling with the mixture, wet down thoroughly and allow the boxes or pots to stand until the next day, when they will be in best condition for sowing. The seeds will be thinly scattered over the whole surface or sown in rows spaced 2 to 3 inches apart, the openings for which have been made with a sharp-pointed sliver of wood. Very fine seeds, such as pansies, petunias, poppies, and snapdragons, are best covered by sifting over them a thin

The Kilgore Seed Company

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

FLORIDA STORES
PLANT CITY
BELLE GLADE PALMETTO
BUSHNELL POMPANO
BOWLING GREEN SANFORD
CANAL POINT VERO BEACH
MIAMI WAUCHULA

Name _____
P. O. Box, Street
or R.F.D. _____
Post Office _____
County _____ State _____
Ship by _____ P. P. Express _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED	
Check	
Money Order . .	
Cash	
Stamps	
Total . .	

[illegible]

Name _____

Post Office

State

Name _____

Post Office

State

Name _____

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Name _____

Post Office

State

layer of soil from a sieve. Do not cover too deeply—an eighth to a quarter of an inch is sufficient for them. Large seeds require more covering. After sowing, pack down the surface to completely cover. Watering requires very careful and frequent attention. Seeds must never be allowed to become dry during germination. To prevent washing or the soil from running where seeds are thinly covered, a good plan is to spread a thin piece of cloth over the surface and water through it. Some seeds, such as sweet peas, are best soaked in water before planting. Label each lot of seed, and if more than one kind is sown in a box, place a label at the end of each row. Dust all seeds with Semesan as a protection against damping off, rots, and molds.

When seeds are sown out-of-doors, prepare the ground well by digging deeply, working in a layer of 2 to 3 inches of Peat Moss or woods-mold and a goodly amount of steamed ground bone. Open the trenches, space the seeds, and cover to a depth of three or four times the diameter of the seed. When sown early during hot weather, in the open ground or in boxes, shading with cheese-cloth placed above the plantlets will be necessary. This will also afford protection against heavy, beating rains.

Transplanting

Before transplanting to the open ground, plants should be first hardened off by exposing them gradually to full sunshine. Water well the day before lifting them so that not only the soil is moist but the plants themselves are well filled with water. They should be well grown with two or three true leaves.

Prepare the soil by digging and pulverizing well. The addition of Peat Moss is advisable. Bonemeal or commercial fertilizer should be broadcast over the surface of the bed and worked in. If commercial fertilizer is used, let the soil stand for a week before planting, and during that period water two or three times if weather is dry. Set out plants on a shady day or toward evening, or if

that is not possible, then shade for two or three days or until the plants stand up under full sunshine exposure. Do not let them suffer for water.

Cultivation

It will usually be necessary to fertilize once or twice during the growing season, using our Agrico fertilizer. Wires, strings, or brush should be in place early for those needing them, and those needing stakes should have them in good time. Keep dead or wilted flowers cut off and seed should not be allowed to form. By so doing the plants will keep on growing and blooming much longer. Cultivate thoroughly, using hoes often and hose as seldom as possible. Keep weeds out. Good flowers and weeds seldom grow together.

Bulb Culture

Bulbs are simply condensed plants, well provided with food to start them into growth. They will start growing under very unfavorable conditions, but they will not keep on to the production of fine flowers unless the soil is well prepared and fertilized. The same is true for dahlias.

Dig and pulverize the soil well for planting in beds or in groups in shrubbery borders. Work in a goodly supply (a covering 2 inches thick) of Peat Moss. Fertilize with bonemeal, a half pound to a square yard of surface. Set the bulbs spaced 6 to 8 inches apart for narcissus and a foot or slightly over for amaryllis. Dahlia tubers should be spaced $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Plant deep enough so that when finished off narcissus are covered three times their diameter. The tops of amaryllis bulbs should be at the surface of the ground or slightly above. Pack well; cultivate clean. Fertilize narcissus with Agrico just before they are coming in to flower. Fertilize amaryllis and dahlias at least twice after planting at intervals of sixty to ninety days. You will be more than rewarded for the care and attention given.



Gardening in the Lower South

By H. HAROLD HUME

This book of 453 pages is filled with real, dependable information covering the making of gardens in the South. It covers every phase of garden making. There are chapters on soils, planning, propagating, plant-feeding, planting, lawns, trees, evergreens, shrubs, palms, roses, azaleas, bamboos, climbing plants, hedges, bulbs, annuals, water-gardens, fruit-gardens, vegetable-gardens, garden pests, and troubles. Written by one with long experience in southern horticulture. Price, \$5 postpaid.



**Kilgore's
Rainbow
Sweet Pea
Mixture**

Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture carries approximately the entire color range as shown on color plate, and will give desirable results throughout the South and Gulf States. Composed of tested, dependable varieties and includes the best and most pleasing shades from deepest, rich, bright, exquisite colors to the soft lighter tones.

Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.
oz. 65c.; 1/4lb. \$2; 1b. \$7
delivered

We can also furnish some of the very finest types of Sweet Peas in separate colors. See page 16.

The KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Florida